



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

in the State.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Additional Notes on the Birds of Red Deer, Alberta.**—In Mr. Taverner's article on the Birds of Red Deer (The Auk, 1919) he invites further information on that region, and the following notes are offered as perhaps worthy of record. They are from my own investigations on June 2 to 6, 1903, at Innisfail; June 19 to 26, 1906, at Red Deer and Innisfail; and May 30 to June 9, 1911, at Camrose and the Miquelon Lakes, fifteen miles north. The numbers are those of Mr. Taverner's list:

2, **HOLLBOELL'S GREBE.** In nearly every medium-sized lake, this species was found to outnumber the Western by several to one. Though in spots, the latter was the more abundant. Lakes would be frequently found with a population of Holboell's exclusively.

4, **EARED GREBE.** Abundant in many of the smaller lakes.

5, **PIED-BILLED GREBE.** Rare.

10, **TERN.** A species thought to be the Common, was in hundreds on the Miquelons in 1911. None were taken for identification.

**HOODED MERGANSER.** One seen on June 3, another on June 6, 1911, at Miquelon.

**RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.** One at Miquelon, June 2, 1911.

**RING-NECKED DUCK.** Ten seen on Wavy Lake, June 3, 1903.

35, **GREAT BLUE HERON.** The only spruce tree on the Pelican Island at Miquelon, June, 1911, had so many Cormorants' nests that one's clothes got very dirty in forcing through them to reach the top of the tree, where there were five nests of the Great Blue Heron. There were thirty or forty nests of the Cormorant.

**PECTORAL SANDPIPER.** Three.

**HUDSONIAN GODWIT.** One.

**MARbled GODWIT,** three.

All these at a little lake ten miles northeast of Camrose on June 6, 1911, also two more of the last named on May 30, 1911, near Camrose. The Hudsonian was in the spectacular cinnamon plumage which, with his long bill, made identification extremely easy.

51, **BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.** One at the same place as the three above. I have also a skin taken near Edmonton on September 23, 1896.

53, **HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE.** Mr. Farley informs me that this species is approaching nearer to Camrose, and it is now affording fair shooting south of Calgary, appearing to be well suited by the prairie conditions.

73, **OSPREY.** A nest was found at Pine Lake (a name that is of abundant occurrence in the west) twenty miles S. E. of Red Deer on June 2, 1906. The birds were feeding young, but were too wary to approach the nest while we were near. It was on a broken topped tree near the lake, about fifty feet up, and immediately below it, within six feet, a Red-breasted Nuthatch was incessantly going to feed her young.

89, RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD. One seen at Miquelon, June 2, 1911.

94, OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. Seen on two or three occasions. The presence of spruce ought to guarantee this species as a regular resident in fair numbers, and probably only a little search is needed to reveal it.

104, COWBIRD. Common, ten to seventy daily in 1911, two to five daily in June, 1903.

108, BALTIMORE ORIOLE. I have no familiarity with the notes of the Bullock's Oriole, and have failed to identify it positively, but all the orioles which I have seen well, or shot, have been the Baltimore. One to ten each day at Camrose, 1911.

110, RUSTY BLACKBIRD. About as common as the Brewer's. Several nests found in the typical location, *over water*. One was shot to make identification positive, but it was unnecessary, as I am thoroughly familiar with both species. Exceptions doubtless occur, but I have never found nests of the Rusty other than over water, and Brewer's never very near water. Mr. Taverner would appear to have duplicated Mr. Farley's note "breeding along the streams in willows." Mr. Farley does not think he said it with reference to Brewer's, and if he did, it was a slip. He only finds the Rusty beside water.

114, PINE GROSBEAK. My specimens vary in shade of color from the eastern ones, both in red and gray phases, but no stress is laid on this character in the western variety.

118, REDPOLL. A bird of extreme abundance in winter. About 1900, a pair were held in captivity at Innisfail, and laid eggs and attempted to raise young, with what success the writer is not informed. Some bird-lovers of the region are beginning to leave some pig weed stems in the garden as an attraction for these regular visitors.

138, ARCTIC TOWHEE. Three to eight seen and heard daily at Innisfail, June, 1906.

BAIRD'S SPARROW. Six seen June 6, 1903.

136, SWAMP SPARROW. Recorded daily in June, 1903.

139, ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. Observed daily in 1903 at Innisfail and a few were also seen at Red Deer in 1906. Small numbers were seen daily at the Miquelon Lakes in 1911.

145, TREE SWALLOW. Four to forty seen daily in June, 1911, and one to ten daily in June, 1903.

157, TENNESSEE WARBLER. One of the common breeding warblers near Red Deer.

170, REDSTART. Three to five seen daily in the four days at the Miquelon Lakes in June, 1911.

173, SPRAGUE'S SKYLARK. One to ten seen or heard daily in June, 1903.

178, RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. While watching for an Osprey to return to feed its young at Pine Lake, near Red Deer, on June 2, 1906,

we were entertained by one of these birds which was feeding young in the same stub about six feet below the Osprey's nest.

180, HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE. Taken at Edmonton, September 24, 1896.

183, OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH. One to ten daily near Red Deer in June, 1906.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

**Birds of Irregular Occurrence on Long Island, N. Y.**—The following were recorded at Orient, Long Island, during the winter of 1918-19:

**Phalacrocorax auritus auritus.** One December 9. This was probably a belated transient. Covering a period of twenty years the writer has not listed it more than three or four times in winter.

**Nettion carolinense.** One February 9. To be listed with the rarest of winter visitants near Orient.

**Rallus elegans.** On January 23, a fine specimen was taken in a steel-trap set for muskrats. Retained in the writer's collection. This is apparently a very uncommon species on Long Island at any time. It has been observed in Orient several times in mid-winter, where it is to be looked for at that season along the exposed mud-flats of the brackish creeks at ebb tides; hiding in the grasses when tide is flood.

**Oxyechus vociferus.** One February 13 and another, or the same bird, on the 14th. Although frequently recorded in December, January and March, this is the first February record for Orient.

**\*Sphyrapicus varius varius.** One December 22. Very rare and irregular in winter.

**Molothrus ater ater.** February 2, flock of eleven; February 7, flock of twenty-four; February 27, flock of eight. In recent years this species is fairly regular in winter. Usually in flocks.

**Pinicola enucleator leucura.** Three January 19; one February 1. This is the third winter that the writer has recorded stragglers since the great flight of 1903-4.

**Carpodacus purpureus purpureus.** One January 23. Never common near Orient and to be classed with the rarest birds in winter.

**\*Melospiza georgiana.** Wintered through in numbers. The colony of thirty seen on December 22 in a swamp. It appears to be a regular winter sparrow in Orient, though usually rare and local.

**\*Lanius ludovicianus migrans.** Seen on December 22 and on February 7. Rare, but not out of place on Long Island in winter.

**\*Geothlypis trichas trichas.** A female was seen through the mouth of November. Recorded on December 22 and again on January 28.

**Dumetella carolinensis.** One February 12. They occasionally winter in Orient, confining themselves to a favored locality, as a cedar grove, or other suitable haunt affording both food and shelter.

**\*Telmatoodytes palustris palustris.** One December 22. This is the first winter record in Orient. The species is unknown in Orient in summer and has occurred only as a very rare fall transient.